The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 453.] TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1796. [Vol. IV.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, NOV. 23.

Liberty of the Press.

It is announced, but we do not vouch for its authenticity, that a bill is about to be introduced into parliament enacting—

"That all pamphlets and publications of a political nature, shall be marked with the signature of the respective writers, before they are committed to press, under the severest pains and penalties."

November 24.

PROTEST

Against the passing the bill for the safety of his Majesty's person and government.

Dissentient,

1. Because we conceive this bill to be founded on a false pretence. It recites a daring outrage on his Majesty's person (which we feel with the utmost horror,) and purports to provide further remedies against such practices; whilst in reality it affords no additional security whatever to his Majesty's person, and leaves us to regret a deep and irreparable injury to the laws and constitution of our country, by making the compassing, imagining, inventing and devising the levying war a substantive treason; thereby departing in a most dangerous and unjustifiable manner from the statute of the 25th of Edward the third; the salutary provisions of which we cannot be tempted to abandon, by the example of temporary statutes, whose doubtful policy stands in opposition to a law, in which the wisdom of our ancestors has been so repeatedly recognized by the legislature, and so strongly confirmed by the permanent experience of its benefits.

2. Because the free discussion of the administration of government in all its branches, by writing, speaking, and meeting for the purpose of representing grievances to any of the three branches of the legislature, has afforded the best protection to the liberties of the people, and is the undoubted inherent right of Englishmen. Yet this bill erects into a high misdemeanor, the exercise of this most valuable privilege, and inflicts in certain cases the pains and penalties of transportation for the offences which it creates; a punishment in the case of misdemeanor, thus generally constituted, is unprecedented in the history of our laws, as it is unnecessary and unconstitutional.

3. Because the extension of the treason laws, and the creating new misdemeanors is an alarming encroachment on the security of the subjects, and affords no additional protection to his Majesty's person and government; for the state of every king, ruler and governor, of any realm, dominion, or commonalty, standeth and consisteth more assuredly by the love and favor of the subjects, towards their sovereign, ruler, and governor, than in the dread and fear of those laws with rigorous pains and extreme punishments, which have at all times disgraced our code. History, however, shews us, that by succeeding legislatures, our statute book has, with every mark of generous indignation, been uniformly cleared of these temporary and unconstitutional excrescences; a circumstance which we now regard as a solemn warning against creating new and unheard of misdemeanors, or altering the treason of our country.

BEDFORD.
DERBY.
LAUDERDALE.

December 4.

We most anxiously expect the receipt of further advices from Paris, in order to be better informed than we yet are of the plan which the new government of France proposes to adopt for the restoration of its finances. The value of assignats now being worth the expence of their engraving, the committee of finances has already pronounced that the plates of them are to be broken.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, December 4.

MR. REEVES'S PAMPHLET.

Mr. Sheridan rose. He said, though the consideration of the report on the libellous pamphlet was not the next order, yet in a question of privilege, it should be first considered. He did not mean to enter into the subject now, but merely to move, that the report be taken into further consideration on Tuesday, and that Mr. Reeves be ordered to attend the house on that day. He only wished the attendance of Mr. Reeves as a matter of convenience. Gentlemen who may not think it proper to examine him, may oppose his being called in on that day.

Mr. Pitt said that the consideration of the report on Tuesday would interfere with the report of the resolutions of the committee of ways and means. However, he believed all gentlemen would agree that it was necessary to take further steps against the author of that pamphlet. In his opinion the best way would be to prosecute him in a court of law, and take opinion of a jury. He did not wish that the house should take the punishment into their own hands for a breach of privilege. The fact was not proved that Mr Reeves wrote the pamphlet; and if the house should be called upon to concur in the sentiments of the select committee, he could not by his vote determine directly that he was the author. However so strong a presumption did the report afford, that he would not hesitate to direct the attorney general to prosecute Mr. Reeves, as the author and publisher of the pamphlet, which would afterwards be determined on more strict investigation by a jury.

Mr. Fox thought if the house was not satisfied that there was a sufficiency of proof, the committee ought to enter into further investigation; they did not do, what probably they were entitled to do, that is, send for Mr. Reeves himself. Those who may chuse to proceed on the breach of the privilege, may wish for a stronger proof than those who wished to prosecute at law.

Mr. Sheridan said, that as there seemed to be a doubt as to the author, he would move for the revival of the committee. The author might be punished in either of two ways; which was the most proper, would be for the decision of the house. He was of opinion that the house should vindicate itself, according to the ordinary precedents for a breach of privilege.

Mr. Pitt thought there was evidence enough to send Mr. Reeves before a jury; and if the evidence was ever so explicit and undoubted, he would be still for a trial at law; however as other gentlemen may be for a different proceeding, he saw no objection to reviving the committee.

The speaker said it was agreeable to the practice of the house that when a committee was appointed for any purpose, it should be furnished with all possible means of accomplishing that purpose. As the committee had declared that they had further evidence to examine, if necessary, and as the house did not seem to think the evidence already obtained sufficient, it was therefore proper they should be revived.

Mr. Sheridan moved, that the report be taken into further consideration on Friday the 11th instant, and that the committee be revived, both which motions were agreed to.

For Freight or Charter,

To any Port in the West-Indies or the United States,

THE SCHOONER

DILIGENT,

Capt. SPOONER,

Burthen 700 Barrels. For sale on board said vessel, 100 Hhds. of Lime—Apply to the master on board or to R. T. HOOE & Co.

Feb. 27.

WHISKEY

For Sale, by
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON

Feb. 27

THE Commissioners appointed by an act of General Assembly of Virginia for forming an artificial road from Little River in Loudoun County, to the town of Alexandria—Give notice that the books will be opened for receiving subscriptions under the said act, on Wednesday the 13th of April next, in the towns of Winchester and Alexandria, and will continue open for that purpose for three days, or longer if the subscription is not filled up. The subscribers are to advance twenty dollars for each share, at the time of subscribing, and will not be called on for a further sum until the progress of the work will make it necessary, and then, as they conceive, by different and easy installments. As this business promises great advantage to the adventurers and utility to the public, the commissioners flatter themselves that monied and patriotic men will come forward on the occasion.

DIE Commissioniers ernant bey einer General Assembly, von Virginien, um eine gepflasterte Straße zu formiren, von dem sies genannt die kleine Reser zu der Stad Alexandria.—Machen hiermit bekant das subscriptions bücher unter gemelter akte geöfnet werden 13ten nachsten April, in der Stadt Winchester und in der Stadt Alexandria, und werden drey tage oder länger offen bleiben bis die anzahl der subscribenten complet ist—bey unterschreibung wird zwanzig Thaler auf Jeder Theil vorgeschossen, das übrige wird in verschiedenen Terminen bezahlt, und nicht ehender verlangt als es zum fortgang des geschäfts nötig ist—Man verspricht sich das die unternehmung zum algemeinen nutzen, und zum gewinn der subscribenten ausfallen.

Defswegen flattiren sich die Commissioniers das die patriotische herren welche gelt haben sich bey diser gelegenheit zeigen werden.

MISS MOUNSEY, Miliner lately from England most respectfully informs the Ladies of Alexandr and its vicinity, that she has a large and elegant assortment of MILLINERY for sale at the house of Mr. John Wise, which she will dispose on very reasonable terms, as she intends leaving town on Wednesday morning.

N. B. Silk Stockings &c. for gentlemen at prime cost and under.

Alex. Feb. 27, 1796.

LOST

ON Wednesday last a CHECK on the Bank o Alexandria for 150 Dollars and 42 Cents, drawn y Thomas Patten & Co. in my favor, and dated the 24th inst—No. 3.—The public are cautioned against receiving the said Check; payment is stopped at the Bank.

EBENEZOR LOBDELL.

Feb. 27.

Lost

LAST evening, supposed in King-street, Fifteen Dollars in specie. A reward of three dollars will be given the person who may have found them and will leave tham with the printer, or in that proportion for any p?

MORDECAI MILLER

HAS just received a handsome assortment of SILVER WATCHES, consisting of cap'd and jewel'd, plain cap'd, patent and other seconds, and a variety of plain do. all of which he will warrant to be good.

Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. as usual.—Coral, Beads, Rattles and bells for Children, &c. &c.

Alexandria, 20th Feb. 1796.

AT a meeting of Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of this state to open books and receive subscriptions for a Turnpike Road to be made from this place to the Great Falls of Potomac, a sufficient number being present to authorise their proceeding on the business; they therefore hereby give notice that a book will be opened at the Court House, in the town of Alexandria, on Monday the 28th day of March next, and will be continued open from nine o'Clock in the morning until six in the evening, for four successive days, to receive subscriptions for that purpose, when and where those who wish to become subscribers will be pleased to attend in person, or by proxy.

RICHARD CONWAY,
JOHN POTTS,
JONAH THOMPSON,
WILLIAM HODGSON,
ROBERT YOUNG.

For Sale,

Valuable real property in fee simple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the south side of King street, the second below Pitt street, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The house is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two stories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the house, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a store, but might be easily converted into a parlour; the house is well finished throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is enclosed with a neat paling and laid out in a garden. It will be sold either for cash or on credit. Any person wishing to purchase such property will please to apply to the subscribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1796.

William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince street, two doors above the post-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The house in Fairfax street, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire above, or to Mr. Lasty Crow near the premises.

February 11 3m.

Stabling.

THE *Subscriber informs the gentlemen of Alexandria that he has fitted up a large and convenient stable, well provided with the best hay, oats, &c. and under the care of an attentive and experienced hostler—those who may send him their horses may depend on proper attention being paid to them on moderate terms.*

JOHN GADSBY.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 15.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of nine members, be appointed to examine and report to this house respecting the constitutionality and validity of an act of the last general assembly, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state for the payment of the late state troops, and for other purposes therein mentioned; declaring the right of this state to the unappropriated territory thereof; for the protection and support of the frontiers of this state, and for other purposes;" who shall have power to call for such persons, papers, and documents, as may be likely to give information relative thereto; and the house will provide for the expences which may be incurred by their committee in discharge of this duty.

Resolved, That the petitions, remonstrances, and presentments, addressed to the late convention, and present legislature on that subject, be referred to them. And it being moved and seconded, that the house do ballot for the appointment of the committee, the ballots were taken, and being examined, it appeared that the greatest number of votes was found in favour of Mr. James Jackson, Mr. Few, Mr. James Jones, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Emanuel, Mr. Frazier, Mr. John Moore, and Mr. Franklin.

Friday, January 22.

Mr. James Jackson, from the committee to whom was referred the consideration of the constitutionality and validity of a certain act of the last session of the legislature, passed at Augusta on the 7th day of January, 1795, and divers petitions preferred to the late convention, and to the present legislature, touching the act for appropriating a part of the western territory of this state, made a report, which being read was agreed to by the house, and is as follows, to wit:

The committee to whom the consideration of the constitutionality and validity of a certain act of the last session of the legislature, passed at Augusta on the 7th day of January, 1795, entitled, "An act for appropriating a part of the unlocated territory of this state for the payment of the last state troops, &c." as well as the various petitions and remonstrances of the good people of this state, against the said act presented to the late convention, and present legislature, were referred, Report, That they have had the same under their serious consideration, and lament that they are compelled to declare, that the fraud, corruption, and collusion, by which the said act was obtained, and the unconstitutionality of the same, evinces the utmost depravity in the majority of the last legislature. It appears to your committee, that private interest has been alone consulted; that the rights of posterity were bartered by the said act; that by it the mounds of equal rights were broken down, and the principles of aristocracy established in their stead.

The committee, whilst they thus with shame and confusion acknowledge that such a legislature, entrusted with the rights of their constituents, did exist in Georgia, cannot, however, forbear to congratulate the present legislature, and the community at large, that there are sufficient grounds as well with respect to the unconstitutionality of the act, as from the testimony before the committee, of the fraud practised to obtain it, to pronounce that the same is a nullity of itself, and not binding or obligatory on the people of this state; and they flatter themselves that a declaration to the purport, by a legislative act, will check that rapacious and avaricious spirit of speculation which has in this state overleaped all decent bounds, and which, if it were to continue, would totally annihilate morality and good faith from among the citizens of this state.

The committee, for this purpose, beg leave to report, "An act for declaring the said usurped act void, and for expunging the same from the face of the public records;" and they also herewith report, in part of testimony before them, 15 affidavits taken on the subject, of the fraud practised to obtain it.

Extract from the minutes.

JAS. SIMMONS, Clk. H. R.

From the AURORA.

Features of the debate upon the leading principle in the second section in the bill for the sale of lands in the territory north-west of the river Ohio.

The debate upon this clause of the bill was remarkably difficle and dilsultary, a detailed account of it would prove fatiguing and uninteresting, we have therefore thought that a summary of the leading ideas started in the discussion would be most acceptable.

The second section provides for a division of the territory to be sold, as nearly as possible into townships of six miles square, and each side of said squares to be divided into two equal parts and said divisions to be distinctly marked—contemplating the sales to be made in quantities not less than three miles square.

The territory proposed to be opened for sale by this bill, contains upwards of ten million of acres, in a country remarkably level, the soil of which is generally good. It is proposed by the bill to make two dollars an acre the minimum of the price to be accepted.

The committee reported this bill appear to have had chiefly in view, to replenish the treasury as speedily as practicable, and forward the laudable undertaking of diminution of the public debt.

In favour of selling the land in large tracts of three miles square it was chiefly urged; that this plan would bring most money, with most expedition into the public treasury; that it would best accommodate the poorer classes of citizens, who would be able to obtain from large individual purchasers that credit without which they could not buy and which government could not find it their interest to allow; that the expence of surveying the tract into smaller lots would swallow up much of the proceeds of the sale; that the proposed mode of parcelling it out did not exclude small purchases, who could unite and jointly take up a lot, which their individual means could not reach; that the minimum intended to be fixed would prevent the abuses which otherwise would arise from the lands falling into the hands of the speculators, who by this provision would usefully minister to the public good by speedily supplying the public treasury, and to private convenience by putting it in the power of the useful but poorer classes of citizens to become purchasers.

In favor of dividing the tract into small lots of one two or three hundred acres it was principally argued, that this would tend to replenish the treasury faster than the other mode, for that the aggregate amount of the funds of small purchases must be greater than the aggregate means of a few large capitalists; that this mode of division would best accommodate that class of men, from whose industry the state had most to expect, and who had consequently the greatest right to their fostering care; that if the division were large, this class of citizens would be virtually excluded, for they would not venture to associate for the purpose of purchase, being discouraged, by the loss, to which they would be subjected if one of the number should prove delinquent by a non-compliance with the terms of payment; that should the land be suffered to be engrossed by speculators, a great political evil would be the consequence, they would in future be able to influence elections in the country; that a higher price would be procured by retailing it, as what otherwise would be the profit of the speculator, would by this means come into the treasury; that by disposing of the land to small purchasers, who would become settlers, the state would reap the advantage of the rise in the value of the lands, which must take place in consequence of these settlements, and that the expence of surveying should not deter, as it could not amount to 2 per cent upon the proceeds of the sales, even if they were all made at the minimum price.

Those who advocated a division of one half the territory into small, and the other half into larger tracts, argued on the ground of uniting the advantages of both plans in a degree and of reconciling jarring interests.

The amendment for a division of the whole territory into small parcels, we have already stated, was lost in committee of the whole, by a considerable majority. The amendment for a mixed division was carried with little opposition.

In the course of this debate some general observations were dropt. The artificial mode of division recommended by the committee was objected to, as destructive of many local advantages of the country, and some attention to natural boundaries advocated.

The propriety of opening the whole territory at once was doubted. A chequered mode of disposing of it was advised; but this was objected to, as it would insulate the settlements, place them beyond the power of assisting each other, or uniting for mutual protection.

One or two hints not dropped in the course of the debate.

Many members expressed great solicitude for the interests of the poorer classes of citizens who could not become purchasers without much indulgence. The industry of these citizens constitutes a capital not to be wasted for want of an opportunity of exertion. Would the public interests suffer, if a portion of this territory was opened gratis in small parcels to actual settlers within a limited time; they would then be accommodated, farmers in easy circumstances would be encouraged to follow them, and speculators would be tempted to engage in large purchases from an expectation that these actual settlements would early render the land valuable, and of consequence the treasury would be benefitted by the gratuity.

Would not throwing the whole body of these lands into the market at once reduce their price? The house have in a late instance guaranteed a loan to prevent the public property in the Federal city, ten miles square, from sinking in value by throwing into the market a considerable quantity at once; should not this laudable solicitude extend to the 10,000,000 acres; especially as in the latter case they need not risk to run in debt.

NOTICE:

THE purchasers at the sale of SPRING GARDEN FARM are hereby notified, that, on the 9th inst. six months will have elapsed since the sale; and that consequently the Cash Payments, as also the Paper issued by Matthew Franklin Bowne and Co. for which each Lot was sold, will be due on that day. It is therefore expected, that the Purchasers will come to the house of John Wise, at 10 o'Clock in the morning, prepared to take up their Deeds, which are now ready for them: the Trustees having purchased the Fee Simple from John Wise. After that day the Trustees consider themselves at liberty to give Deeds, or not, as may suit them.

JOHN MANDEVILLE,
JESSE SIMMS,
JOHN FOSTER,

March 1, 1796.

Public Sales.

On Friday next, at 10 o'Clock, will be sold at the VENDUE STORE,

A variety of Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Bandanno Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Diapers, Vest Patterns, Linens, Gloves, Stuffs, Checks, Shawls, &c.

FOR CASH.

ALSO,

IRISH LINENS,

At 60 Days;

And a variety of WET GOODS.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

March 1.

Soap and Candle Manufactory,

FAIRFAX-STREET.

HENRY GIRD & CO.

RETURN their sincerest thanks to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, for the very liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in the above business; and take the liberty of informing them, that they now have ready for sale a quantity of WHITE and BROWN SOAP, which they flatter themselves will, on inspection, be found equal, if not superior, to any ever manufactured in this town.

They have also VARIEGATED and SHAVING SOAP, both in balls and squares, which they are well convinced must prevent the skin from peeling or chopping either in the chilling colds of winter or violent heats of summer.

They have DIPT CANDLES of all sizes, and MOULD CANDLES plain and fluted, which they will sell on reasonable terms by the dozen or box.

They pretend not to lay claim to public approbation longer than their conduct and manufactures shall entitle them, without any other interest, to the support of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood.

☞ Country Dealers will find a particular advantage in applying at this Store, as a very liberal allowance will be made them.

March 1, 1795.

THE partnership of DARLING and EARP is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They request all to whom they are indebted to bring in their accounts that they may be paid; and those who are indebted to us are desired to make immediate payment to either, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEORGE DARLING.
CALEB EARP.

N. B. About three months ago we advertized in this Paper, but, as so little heed has been paid to it, we hope our friends will be more punctual to this.

March 1, 1796. D. & E.

FOR SALE.

I WILL sell or let the HOUSE I now live in, on Prince-street, and give possession from the 1st of May next. The House is two story high, with a deep Dry Cellar, and the situation for business equal to any in Alexandria. If sold half the Purchase Money will be expected in hand, and the balance in 3 and 6 months.

WM. HOYE.

N. B. I have 200 DOUBLE and SINGLE MATRASSES on hand, with a number of other articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

March 1. 1796. W. H.

CARNE & SLADE,

Have just imported

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Plated, Britannia, Japanned, and Tin Ware,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Tea and Coffee Urns, Tea and Coffee Pots, Candlesticks, Waiters, Ladies' pattens, &c.

A few casks of Paints; Packthreads; Seaming, Sail, and Shop Twine; Worsted Rugs; and a large quantity Camomile Flowers.

They have likewise on hand Anvils, Vices, Tin Plate, Rolled Iron, Blistered Steel, Iron Wire; and different kind of Woolens, such as Flannels, Baizes, Serges, Blanketings, Duroys, &c.

Which they offer for sale at their Store in Fairfax-street, adjoining Ricketts and Newton's new buildings.

March 1, 1796.

Garden Seeds for sale.

The subscriber has for sale a large assortment of garden seeds of last year's growth, also French grape vines, Fig trees, &c.

Apply at Mr. Ervin's rope walk.

ROBERT DUBOIS.

FOR SALE,

The Rope Walk in this Town,

with the term of servitude of several blacks, who are good Rope-Makers. The Rope Walk is in good order and may work 20 hands with care. Possession may be had the 15th of next month. A credit of six months will be given—the payment to be secured by a note negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria with a good endorser. Further particulars will be made known on application to

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, Feb. 16.

By the Northern Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22.

This forenoon a Committee of the Emigrant Society waited on the President of the United States, and delivered the following addreſs—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

YOU are now approached by a Society, through their committee, whoſe province it is to take the Emigrant Stranger by the hand on his arrival to our happy ſhores, and point him to ſuch objects as may render him ſerviceable to ſociety and himſelf; and to aſſiſt thoſe in more indigent circumſtances until they can engage in uſeful employment. Such a ſociety uniting with others of their fellow-citizens, in congratulations to you on the preſent anniverſary cannot be diſagreeable, we hope, to a Chief Magiſtrate to whoſe wiſe and prudent adminiſtration not leſs, perhaps, then to our excellent form of government, we are indebted for that acceſſion of population invited thereby to our common country.

And when we reflect, that before this government was eſtabliſhed, from the firſt corner-ſtone of the revolution till the fabric was completed, your ſervices in arms were not leſs conſpicuous than ſince the peace, we cannot forbear to offer up our ardent deſires, that the great Diſpoſer of human events may long continue a life ſo eminently uſeful to this country: and that you may not ceaſe to enjoy health, happineſs, and that ſatisfaction which reſults from doing good.

By order, and in behalf of the Philadelphia Society, for the information and aſſiſtance of perſons emigrating from foreign countries.

JOHN NICHOLSON, Chairman.

Feb. 22, 1796.

To JOHN NICHOLSON, HENRY A. HEINS, WILLIAM ZANE, THOMAS NEWNHAM, BARTHOLOMEW CONNOLLY, and MORGAN I. REESE, *a Committee of the Philadelphia Society, for the information and aſſiſtance of perſons emigrating from foreign countries.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE principles of benevolence, on which the ſociety you repreſent is founded, and which regulate its proceedings, entitle it to the approbation of all your fellow-citizens. The congratulations of ſuch a ſociety, I receive with particular pleaſure: and the ſatisfaction reſulting from my conſtant exertions to promote the welfare of my country, will be increaſed, if my public ſervices ſhall at the ſame time have contributed to render it a grateful reſidence to perſons emigrating from foreign countries.

Your kind wiſhes, Gentlemen, for the continuance of my health and happineſs, claim and receive my warmeſt thanks.

Go: WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.

TREATY WITH SPAIN.

On Monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Ruby, Captain Cole, in 70 days from Spain, bringing with him, as expected a Treaty of Commerce, &c. between the United States, and the Court of Spain; concluded at Madrid, between his Excellency Thomas Pinckney, on the one part and the Duke d'Alcudia, on the other. It went in the mail on Monday for Philadelphia. Its contents the public are aware are unknown to us:—The common report at Cadiz was, that the free navigation of the Miſſiſippi was granted to the United States.

It is ſuppoſed, the Treaty with Algiers came under the ſame cover with the Spaniſh treaty.

Foreign Intelligence.

From PARIS PAPERS.

By an arrival at Philadelphia.

Borders of the Rhine, Nov. 18.

There are yet changes in the diſpoſition of the French army. The diviſions of the French troops commanded by general Lefebore, Hatry, d'Herville, who were advanced on the other ſide of the river Seig, and which were thought to be deſtined to march before to the Lahn, in order to operate advantageouſly to the army of general Pichegru, are fallen back again. We underſtand they are about to take an excellent poſition behind the Sieg.

This has been a movement of neceſſity, occaſioned by the approach of a large body of Auſtrian troops, who advanced to attack theſe republicans, and eſpecially by a failure of ſupplies in a deſolate and ruined country.

The Auſtrians ſeeing this retreat, immediately advanced oppoſite Bonn, with a view of ſeizing a bridge of boats placed between that place and the right bank, but General Emoref, ſeeing that ſuch a menœuvre might give them great advantage, paſſed the Rhine at the head of a hundred grenadiers and ſome dragoons, and whilſt his ſmall troop ſkirmiſhed with the enemy, he drew away the bridge to the left bank.

By the movements of the Auſtrians, it is perceived that they have received reinforcements, and that their end is to march in force on the Lower Rhine, in order to make an attempt on Duſſeldorff, and diſpoſſeſs the French beyond the Rhine.

Whilſt a body of the army inclined thus to direct their operations, another body commanded by General Boreot, made all the neceſſary diſpoſitions in the valley of Ehrenbreitſtein, to hazard the paſſage on the Rhine, in order to cut off a part of the army of General Jourdan, which has proceeded to Hundfruck; but all the projects of the enemy have been defeated by the generous Republicans; by means of the combinations taken by them, they appear to be entirely thwarted. Already the French have obtained many advantages, which augur favorably for their future operations.

General Marceau obtained a conſiderable ſucceſs near the Nahe, behind which a body of Auſtrians were retrenched. Theſe were beaten and a number taken priſoners, amongſt whom are ſome officers of conſequence. Whilſt this was paſſing one ſide, another part of the republicans have taken poſt anew in the large iſle ſituated oppoſite Neuwied, from which the Auſtrians have been totally repulſed.

BONN, NOV. 6.

From Adjutant General COULANGE, to the General of the Brigade commanding at Liege and its environs.

"It is malevolence that ſpreads alarm on account of our armies. This malevolence will be defeated by our ſucceſs, when we learn that General MERCEAU, commandant of the right wing of our army, has completely beaten CLAIRFAYT—that from 4 to 500 of his men are killed, many made priſoners, (among whom are his firſt aid-de-camp, and ſeven or eight officers of his etat-major) —when we learn that the left wing of our army, under the orders of General Hatry, has equally beaten the enemy, and forced it to paſs the Sieg; that this left wing is ready to paſs the river to chaſe the enemy, and clear entirely the right branch of the Rhine, eſpecially the part occupied by the army of the Sambre and the Meuſe.

"This is an excellent manner by which to ſilence the report of our miſcarriages. I deſire you to make known this news.

"COULANGE"

"Nov. 20. At this moment (9 o'clock in the evening) I haſten to announce to you, that the ſiege of Manheim is raiſed, after a very ſerious action, in which the Auſtrians have been completely beaten."

BRUSSELS, NOV. 24.

The preparations of the enemy on the right bank of the Rhine near the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein, are continually going on, and there is no doubt of their intending to hazard a paſſage of the Rhine in the environs of St. Goar. The republicans have made the beſt diſpoſitions for for receiving them, if they perſiſt in the hardy project, and we expect every moment to receive intereſting news from this part of the Rhine. In the mean time, as the Auſtrians keep up a heavy fire upon Coblentz and its environs, the French commandant of that city, has ordered that no citizen go out after five o'clock in the evening, as he cannot anſwer for the evils that may ariſe from a non-obſervance of this regulation. At the ſame time the bridge of the Moſelle has been covered with litter, no doubt with a view of paſſing it in the night with the artillery, and without the enemy's perceiving them.

By the ſame letters we learn, that the republicans, after having retaken the iſland ſituate oppoſite to Nieuweid, they have begun to re-eſtabliſh the bridge of boats which was there, before it was taken by the Auſtrians, between it and the left bank of the Rhine.

NANTZ, NOV. 23.

We hear nothing ſaid either of CHARETTE or his army. Some ſay this rebel is paſſed to the ſide of the Chouans; others aſſert, that he lies ſick of a violent malady, from which he is not likely ſoon to recover.

For ſome time there have arrived here every day ſupplies from the communes of La Vendee, which have been given up.

In the cantons, under the influence of Stoſſlet, all is tranquil, and perſons travel more in ſafety than in Vendee.

Alexandria, March 1.

MARRIED, *laſt evening, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Capt.* STEPHEN MOORE, *to Mrs.* PHEBE ARELL, *both of this Town.*

DIED, *In the Federal City, laſt Monday week, Mr.* THOMAS WILSON, *Printer.*

The following is a more accurate ſtatement of the anſwer which the Preſident made to the committee of the federal houſe of repreſentatives, appointed to wait on him with the reſolution calling for an official copy of the late Indian treaty.

"*He ſhould, he ſaid, direct the ſecretary of State to lay the treaty before the houſe.*" *He further obſerved,* "*that he had thought the proclamation might have been ſufficient.*" *Aurora.*

For Sale,

A HANDSOME MULATTO BOY,

AND

A PAIR OF WELL MATCHED STRONG

Bay Carriage Horſes.

J. D. ORR.

March 1.

An Apprentice wanted at this Printing-Office.

MR. BROWN—

BEFORE a period is put to the entertaining and uſeful publication of the Debates in Congreſs, you are requeſted to give the following a place in your valuable paper.

Yeſterday (Feb. 22) Mr. Heath moved in Congreſs a reſolution to this effect—"That until a Stenographer be appointed, or further proviſion made for taking the Debates of this Houſe, no Printer be permitted to publiſh abſtracts of the ſpeeches of members, unleſs permitted by the members making the ſame."

How far this reſolution comports with the ſpirit of the Conſtitution, by which *every thing is retained by the people which is not expreſsly granted away*, I ſhall not at preſent undertake to determine; but I will venture to aſſert that the practice of printing and publiſhing the debates and ſpeeches of the Houſe of Commons has been ſilently and prudently permitted ever ſince the memorable attempt on Miller the printer. Perhaps it may be uſeful to revive this caſe, which as nearly as I can recollect, was as follows:—Mr. Miller was ſummoned to attend at the bar of the houſe, which he refuſed to comply with, on which he was arreſted by the Serjeant at Arms for contempt.—Having obtained a hearing before the Lord Mayor (Croſby) and Mr. Alderman Oliver, they reſented the dignity offered to the city and committed the meſſenger for a falſe arreſt. For his ſpirited conduct the corporation paſſed a vote of thanks. But the Houſe of Commons, enraged at the inſult, as they deemed it, ordered the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver to attend in their places as members of the Houſe; the book of record was ſent for, and the minute of commitment of the meſſenger was eraſed. Finally the Lord Mayor and Alderman was ſent to the Tower, from whence they were brought up by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, but after much learned pleading, they were remanded to the Tower until the cloſe of ſeſſion, when their reſtoration to Liberty was celebrated with great public rejoicings. This violent proceeding of the Houſe of Commons was held in ſuch high deteſtation by the people of England that the printers have ever ſince publiſhed the ſpeeches and debates without interruption.

Whether it is adviſeable to introduce in America a ſeverity of reſtriction which has been abandoned and exploded in England, will undoubtedly meet with the cloſeſt inveſtigation.

in addition to the [illegible] mark of their mill, No. 2, 196 with superfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Those who do not comply with the above directions must expect to pay the penalties prescribed by law.

D. DOUGLASS, Flour Inspector.

☞ The Printers of the Winchester and Martinsburg papers will confer a favour on some of their subscribers by a republication of the above.

Alexandria, Feb. 14, 1796. 3m

Lots for Sale.

I WILL sell for cash or back lands, military in preference, several valuable Lots near Messrs. Thomas Patten and Co's. new buildings on King street; and the fee simple of two Lots now occupied by Mr. George Rutter and John Boyer, which pay sixteen pounds per annum. Mr. Thomas Irvin will shew the ground, and the terms may be known by applying to me in Prince William County.

VAL. PEERS.

N. B. Mr. Dobbin will forward any application to me.

Ellen Vale, Feb. 25. 2m.

Spring Barley.

THOSE who are disposed to sow Spring Barley, may by early application be supplied with some extraordinary fine seed, the product of last year, from the English early rath ripe, imported in January, 1795.

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

Feb. 24.

To be Sold,

On board the Schooner Diligent, now lying at Col. Hooe's wharf,

100 hogsheads of Stone Lime of a superior quality. For terms of sale enquire of the master on board.

Feb. 25.

To Rent,

THE Store I now occupy, situated on the north west corner of Fairfax and Prince streets, or I would sell my lease for two years from the first of March next. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. John Gill.

A. DOBBIN.

Feb. 25.

Ricketts and Newton.

Have for Sale at their Warehouse, the corner of Fairfax and Prince-street,

A quantity of 9 by 11 and 10 by 12 window Glass of 100 feet
Sugar in hhds. and barrels
Coffee in barrels and bags
Madeira and Lisbon Wines in pipes and qr. casks
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt
Copperas, brimstone, madder and indigo
Fig blue in casks
Bohea and Hyson Teas
Cotton cards by the box
10d. nails
Cotton in bales
Irish linen in boxes and half boxes
8 hhds. Irish porter
And one cask of pewter ware

All of which will be sold low for cash, or at their usual credit.

February 18th.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 21st January next, a subscription will be opened at the Court-house in this town, under the direction of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty shares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Assembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are subscribed—each share is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each share at the time of subscribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the subscription.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

THE subscribers have imported in the brig Nancy from New-Castle, a general assortment of

Earthen Ware;

Together with a small assortment of elegant

Cut and plain Flint Glass, which

they mean to dispose of for Cash, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail, at their house in Pitt-street, opposite Capt. Jesse Taylor's.

☞ Painting, Gilding, &c. as usual, in all its various branches, and as they have imported paints of the first quality, those who employ them may rely on having their work done in the best manner.

MACLEOD and LUMSDON.

Feb. 4. epgw.

FREESTONE,

Warranted equal if not superior in quality and colour to any on the continent.

WE have commenced the Stone-cutting business at JOHN DUNBAR's *Quarry* on Aquia Run, Stafford county, Virginia, which we mean to carry on in its various branches in the neatest manner—those gentlemen engaged in building at any seaport in the United States may be supplied (with at least) the ornamental parts of their houses at a moderate expence, as by preparing the stone at the quarry, there will be a great saving in waste and carriage. Those who think proper to apply to us may be furnished with any article in our line for building, as well as tomb and head-stones, chimney pieces, steps, platforms, &c. &c. and know our terms by calling on ——— *Charleston, (S. C.)* Mr. Alexander M'Robert, *Richmond;* Messrs. John Proudfett & Co. Merchants, *Norfolk;* Col. George Gilpin, or Col. Dennis Ramsey, *Alexandria;* Mr. John Debloise, Merchant, *City of Washington;* Mr. William Robb, Merchant, *Baltimore;* Messrs. J. Warder, Parker & Co. Merch'ts, *Philadelphia;* ———, *New-York;* to whom specimens of the stone will be sent the first opportunity, and orders left with either of the above gentlemen, or forwarded to the subscribers shall be punctually attended to by

JOHN HENRY & CO.

Aquia, near Dumfries, 1st Feb. 1796.

N. B. We will give generous wages to a few good stone cutters.

J. H. & Co.

I will furnish Freestone by the ton, quarried agreeable to the dementions ordered, and deliver it along side a vessel in Aquia creek, (Potowmac river,) where any may load with safety that does not draw above ten or twelve feet water, for terms, (which will be made convenient to undertakers and others) apply as above or to

JOHN DUNBAR.

Aquia, near Dumfries, 1st Feb. 1796.

An assortment of Garden Seeds for sale.

A. DOBBIN.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the common of Alexandria a sorrel MARE with a flaxen mane and tail, about 15 hands high, large and strong made—also a black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, long mane and tail. It is supposed (if not stolen) they may have followed some waggon going up the country, especially as the Mare had been accustomed to a waggon, previously to my purchasing her.—They were both shod all round.

The above reward will be paid to the person delivering them to me in this town—or one half the sum for either.

Wm. HODGSON.

February 23, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th inst. a negro man named HENRY, about five feet 10 inches high, about 26 years old, he is stout and well made, a carpenter by trade, he carried with him a quantity of good clothes, among which were two Drab great coats, with plain plated buttons, one of the said Coats was let out in the sleeves, which made a difference in the colour of the cloth; he also carried with him a pair of boots. The above reward will be given to any person, who will secure him in prison, so as I get him again.

GEO. FRENCH.

Fredericksburg, Feb. 17, 1796.

To be Sold

To the highest bidder, by the Subscriber on the premises on Thursday next if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A LEASE for six years of 100 acres of Land, about 15 of which is well taken with Timothy, situated between the Red House and Moore's Tavern and adjoining Matthew Whiting Esqr's plantation; on which there is a good dwelling-house, kitchen, meet-house and stablage for ten horses, a grist mill, Miller's house, still house and malt house, all in good order and one of the the best situations in the county of prince William for a store as well as the business of milling and distilling.—Also a waggon and team of four horses, a handsome coachee and harness, a pair of well broke horses, three stills and a sufficient number of casks, milch cows and a number of other articles: all of which will be sold for cash, except the plantation; and six months credit will be given for one half the amount.

JAMES M'CLANIHAN.

N. B. Also one other waggon and four horses, on twelve months credit. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

William Stables

UPHOLSTERER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general that he has begun business at John Bogue's, joiner and cabinet-maker, in Princess-Street, near Mr. Hepburn's Wharf. Venetian and Parlour Blinds, on a new construction, made and neatly filled up; Paper Hanging done in all its branches, &c. Orders thankfully received and strictly attended to. He returns his sincere thanks to those who have already conferred on him their favors.

Alexandria, Feb. 10.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Leesburg to this place in a house in King-street, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his business in all its various branches, such as making and mending all kinds of gold, silver, copper and tin work. He likewise tins old copper tea kettles, sauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his business, may be had either by wholesale or retail, and those who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the shortest notice in the best manner, and warranted, such as bridle bit stirrup irons, buckles, tips and saddlebosses, made in the newest fashions; mill brands cut, either in copper, iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, such as clock bells, car bells for horses, and skillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILLINKS

Made at the above shop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a masterly manner.

☞ Also Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Instruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for sale, at a moderate price, at the above house, sundry articles of gold, silver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, seals, keys, lockets, and breast pins.

The highest price given for old gold, silver, copper brass, pewter or lead.

Notice.

TAKEN from the House of Mr. *John Wise* on the night of the 11th inst. a new Camblet cloak with sleeves: the possessor by returning it will prevent a prosecution if discovered, and much oblige

Wm. HARPER.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Westmoreland County are requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all persons who are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE, Administrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

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No. 454.

On Friday nex

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March 1.

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☞ Country D in applying at this be made them.

March 1, 1795.

THE partnersh this day dissol all to whom they ar that they may be pa us are desired to ma no longer indulgenc

N. B. About th Paper, but, as so l our friends will be

March 1, 1796.

THE purchasers FARM are fix months will have frequently the Cash Matthew Franklin was sold, will be du ed, that the Purcha Wise, at 10 o'Clo up their Deeds, w Trustees having p Wise. After that at liberty to give D

March 1, 1796.

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I WILL sell or Prince-street, a next. The House Cellar, and the situ andria. It sold petted in hand, an

N. B. I have TRASSES on h which will be sold

March 1. 1796

A HAND

A PAIR OF

Bay

March 1,